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Colorado Folklife

Library of Congress

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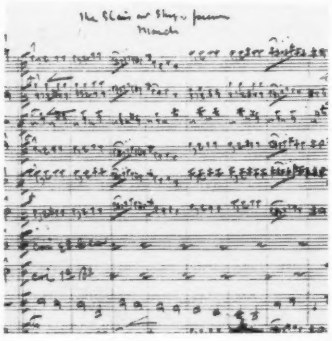
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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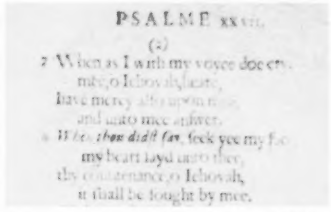

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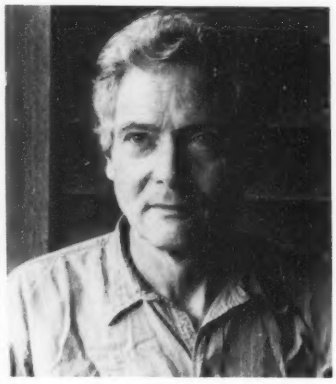

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On the Cover: Rancher and junkyard owner Severo Serna entertains Beverly Morris with a story in the driveway of the Corpus Gallegos farmyard in Colorado. *Photo by David Taylor*

Cover Story: Last summer, the Library's American Folklife Center conducted a field school project with Colorado College and the University of New Mexico. Folklife Center staffers worked in southern Colorado with members of Hispanic and Native American communities. 203

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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Treasures of the Library of Congress:

Exhibition to Open in 1997 with Grant from the Xerox Foundation

Dr. Billington on April 4 announced that the Library will open "Treasures of the Library of Congress" in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building in the spring of 1997, the centennial year of the building.

"Treasures" will be a permanent exhibition of 200 of the Library's rarest and most significant items from the vast American music, literary, historical, photographic, fine arts and geographic collections. The rotating exhibition will be on display in the Great Hall through the year 2000, the 200th anniversary of the Library of Congress.

The Librarian announced that the preservation and exhibition of the treasures are made possible by a grant of $1.1 million from the Xerox Foundation, the largest single contribution for an exhibition that the Library has ever received.

Dr. Billington thanked Xerox, saying, "This generous grant ensures the physical preservation and public display of such priceless treasures as Jefferson's handwritten draft of the Declaration of Independence, the first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg

A powder horn map of the French territory in North America shows the Hudson River-Lake Champlain region. The inscribed horn, from about 1757–1760, is typical of those carried by British and French soldiers and fur trappers during the French and Indian War and American Revolution.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

WE, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER *and in* BEHALF *of the* CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

The first printing of the Declaration of Independence, made the night of July 4, 1776, by William Dunlap of Philadelphia

Address and hundreds of manuscripts, books, prints, photographs, maps and music that represent the variety and vitality of American creativity.

"Works from George Gershwin, Langston Hughes, Walt Whitman and many others will be preserved for, and seen by, millions of visitors to Washington and millions more electronically," he added. "In fact, today marks the inauguration of the digital version of the four recently recovered notebooks of Walt Whitman on the World Wide Web (see LC *Information Bulletin*, April 17), another milestone in our efforts to create a national digital library."

Dr. Billington said the Xerox grant will provide state-of-the-art display cases to house the most valuable items as well as funds to equip existing display cases with the latest in environmental and security controls. The grant will also be used to fund interpretive technology that will enhance the visitors' experience. Descriptive text and a variety of electronic images will enable the visitor to explore more deeply the history and significance of the items on display.

"Treasures" will also be available on the Internet, joining the Library's eight other major exhibitions now available electronically to millions worldwide.

Paul A. Allaire, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Xerox and president of the Xerox Foundation, said, "Throughout our nation's history, it has been the document—the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address—that has shaped our thoughts and recorded our progress in the course of human events. These documents, both historic and artistic, speak eloquently long after those who brought them to life are gone. When we walk through this magnficent exhibit, the rich words and images created so long ago still have deep meaning and are still speaking to us; we just have to listen."

Xerox is a global company offering document processing products designed to make offices around the world more productive. It has headquarters in Stamford, Conn.

Reopening of Thomas Jefferson Building. The "Treasures" exhibition will mark the official reopening of the Jefferson Building, which has been under renovation since 1984. The massive project, restoring and modernizing what has often been called "the most beautiful building in America," is being completed in several phases by the Architect of the Capitol. The Main Reading Room was reopened to the public in 1991; guided tours of the Great Hall were reinstituted in 1993 when the exhibition "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture" was on display in the Great Hall and are now offered four times daily on weekdays.

In the fall of 1996, a new docent program will enable the Library to enlarge its guided tour program to

take visitors on "previews" of the completed spaces. Other events in 1996 in the Jefferson Building will include an event to honor Congress for its support of the restoration and an exhibition entitled "Frank Lloyd Wright: Shaping the American Landscape, 1920–1930."

In the spring of 1997, the public will be invited to a national celebration to mark the building's official reopening and 100th birthday. In addition to the "Treasures" exhibition, the Xerox Foundation is also underwriting these special weekend festivities. Among the events planned for 1997:

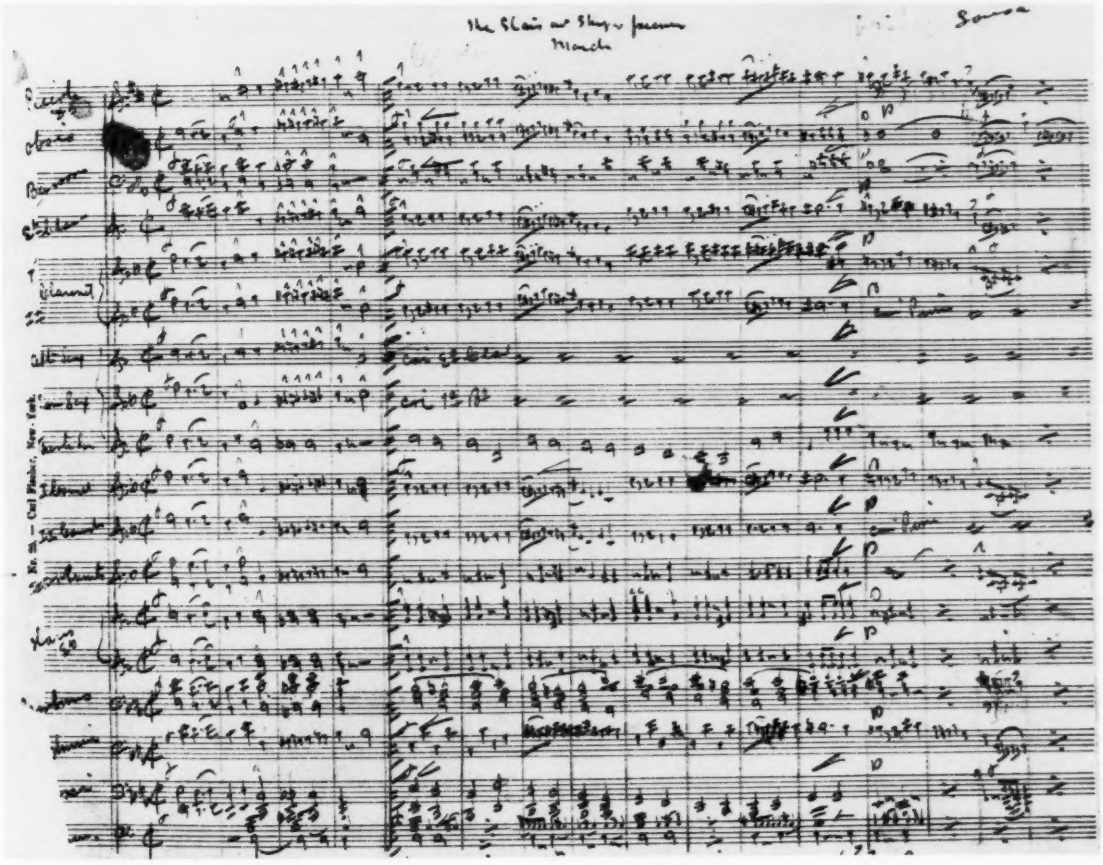
☐ Performances on Neptune Plaza featuring singers and bands performing music from the Library's vast collections of folk and classical music.

☐ Visits to special areas—never before open to the public—including the Gershwin Room, which will house the piano on which George and Ira composed songs as well as other memorabilia from their careers.

☐ Special guided tours of the architecture, painting and sculpture that make the Jefferson building the most elaborately decorated in America.

☐ "Jefferson, Knowledge and Democracy," an exhibition in the splendid Pavilion of Arts and Sciences of the Great Hall, with items from Jefferson's library to illustrate how his ideas influenced a fledgling Republic and the world.

The "Treasures" Exhibition. The "Treasures" exhibition will explore the significance of the American past and will offer visitors a unique chance to experience two of America's richest cultural legacies, the collections of the Library of Congress and the architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The items on display will be selected from the Library's unparalleled collections in all formats and will include the rarest and most significant

The manuscript of "The Stars and Stripes Forever," written by John Philip Sousa aboard ship in 1897 as he returned to the United States after a tour of Europe

treasures in the Library's collections. Because of preservation considerations, some of the more fragile documents will be displayed on a rotating basis.

Paul Allaire (left) of Xerox and Dr. Billington at the April 4 news conference in the Jefferson Building's Great Hall to announce the Xerox Foundation's funding of a Library of Congress "Treasures" exhibition beginning in 1997 and running through the year 2000. *Photo by Joyce Naltchayan*

National Digital Library Federation Established

Dr. Billington recently became the first library director to sign an agreement establishing the National Digital Library Federation. Looking on was Deanna Marcum, president of the Commission on Preservation and Access, which serves as the secretariat for the federation's founding organization, the Digital Preservation Consortium. Other charter members are the University of California at Berkeley, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford and Yale universities, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Tennessee state universities and the University of Southern California. *Photo by Yvonne French*

News from the National Library Service:

Telephone Pioneers Honored at Great Hall Gala Event

"We are gathered this evening to pay tribute to the Telephone Pioneers of America, who for the past 35 years have spent countless hours repairing more than 2 million playback machines used by blind and physically handicapped patrons of the Library of Congress's talking book program, called the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped," said Deputy Librarian of Congress Hiram Davis in addressing a gala Great Hall reception in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building on March 28.

Continuing his remarks to more than 150 guests representing the Telephone Pioneers, the national telecommunications industry, Congress, the Library, NLS staff and the NLS network of libraries, Dr. Davis said, "Established by act of Congress in 1931, the nation's free library program for blind readers has grown into a service which last year circulated more than 22.4 million recorded and braille books and magazines to a national readership of 775,000 adults and children.

"Through a network of regional libraries that directly serve blind and physically handicapped patrons, the National Library Service provides reading materials and playback equipment free to eligible borrowers throughout the United States by postage-free mail," he continued. "The National Library Service has grown because of continued congressional support for reading programs for citizens who are handicapped and because of the support of the Telephone Pioneers of America, without whose tireless efforts the Library could not continue the talking book program.

Hiram Davis (left), Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Kenneth Jernigan, president of Friends of Libraries, change places at the podium to address the Telephone Pioneers. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

"The Telephone Pioneers of America, with a membership of more than 875,000 former and current telecommunications employees in the United States and Canada, is the largest industry-related volunteer organization in the world. It has provided funding and volunteers in support of the many educational needs of our society and continues to enhance the lives of all Americans through national and community projects."

Dr. Davis then enumerated some of the Pioneers' accomplishments: "To give you some idea of their enormous national contribution to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, just consider this fact: Between 1980 and 1993, the Pioneers voluntarily repaired 1,093,352 playback machines—a private sector contribution valued at more than $54.6 million dollars. The Pioneers continue to provide expert repair and maintenance service for the more than 757,600 cassette players and 231,391 record players in circulation today.

"On behalf of the Library of Congress, I am honored to present this award plaque to Don MacKenzie, president of the Telephone Pioneers of America," Dr. Davis concluded.

After presentation of the engraved brass plaque, Mr. MacKenzie thanked Dr. Davis and the Library of Congress on behalf of the Telephone Pioneers for their tribute.

Dr. Davis then introduced Kenneth Jernigan, president of the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America (Friends), who spoke of the importance of the Telephone Pioneers volunteer machine-repair efforts and what that effort means to the 775,000 readers in the talking book program.

He lauded NLS as a vital part of the lives of blind people and said, "I

commend the work of the NLS program, its staff and its director, Frank Kurt Cylke."

Euclid Herie, vice president of the Friends, also gave brief remarks, describing in some detail his experiences in providing talking book services in Canada and how the Telephone Pioneers have made a difference in the lives of Canadians who use the services through the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

The event was sponsored by NLS in cooperation with the Friends. NLS event coordinator Robert Fistick, head of the NLS Publications and Media Section, was assisted by Miriam Pace, NLS chief of the Network Division, and Lois Mandelberg, head of the NLS Production Control Section. Library of Congress coordinators were Geraldine Otremba, director of the Library's Congressional Relations Office (CRO), Lucy Suddreth, congressional relations specialist in CRO, and Nancy Mitchell, head of the Library's Office of Special Events and Public Programs. The Telephone Pioneers coordinator was Walt Armijo, vice president and director of marketing of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

LaBarge Electronics Becomes 2nd Cassette Player Source

LaBarge Electronics of Huntsville, Ark., has become the second American manufacturer of the cassette player used by the readership of 775,000 of the Library of Congress free national talking-book program, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held at the LaBarge Electronics manufacturing facility in Huntsville on April 3, followed by a plant tour. Local officials as well as print and broadcast media attended the event.

The NLS network was represented by J.D. Hall, Arkansas regional librarian, and Marty Lentz, machine coordinator for Arkansas, both of Little Rock, and Rachel Anne Ames, Fayetteville, Ark., subregional librarian. Several other network representatives and Telephone Pioneers attended.

Library of Congress officials were also present. Scott Fulmore, chief of the Library's Contracts and Logistics Services, and Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, made remarks to employees, corporate officers and the media.

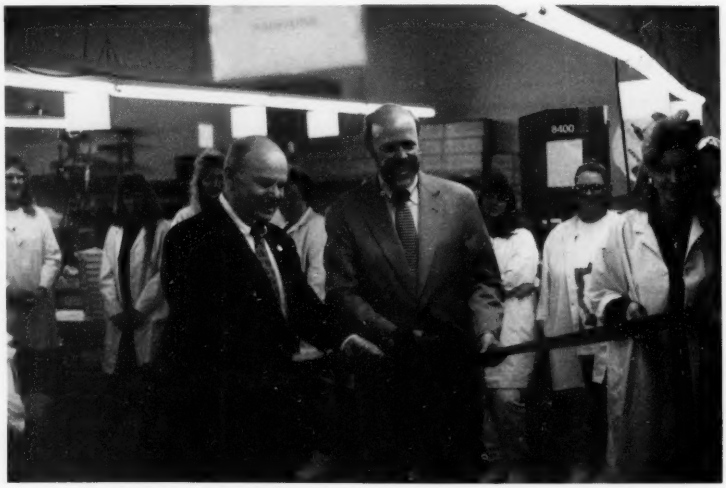
As the second American company to begin production of the cassette playback machine, LaBarge "provides the Library of Congress with the necessary production to meet current and future cassette playback equipment needs," said NLS Director Cylke. "We and LaBarge Electronics have been working for several years to bring their production line to 'on-line' status. This ribbon-cutting ceremony is a tribute to a contractual partnership that will greatly benefit blind and physically handicapped patrons of the talking-book program for years to come."

The Telex Corp. of Blue Earth, Minn., is NLS's other manufacturer of playback equipment.

The Library's contract with LaBarge calls for the production of 20,000 cassette playback machines.

In his remarks, Mr. Cylke noted the importance of "zero defects." To the LaBarge employees who work on the cassette player production line, he added, "Whatever your job, and each job is very important, it helps make a perfect machine. You should know you are doing a job that has meaning to a readership of 775,000 who rely on talking books as an important part of their lives."

Speakers, in addition to Mr.



Frank Kurt Cylke (left), director of the National Library Service, and Craig LaBarge, president of LaBarge Electronics, cut the ribbon opening the production line of the second American manufacturer of the NLS cassette player.

Cylke, included Craig LaBarge, president of LaBarge Inc.; Bill Myatt, general manager of the Huntsville, Ark., LaBarge Electronics production facility; and Mr. Fulmore.

"Over the years, LaBarge has participated in many sophisticated and demanding programs . . . designed and manufactured products and systems that operate beneath the sea, below the earth and in outer space . . . and now—with the production of this cassette player, products that improve the quality of life," said Mr. LaBarge, president of the St. Louis-based firm.

Mr. Fulmore noted, "I am pleased to be here in Huntsville, Ark., at your impressive production facility. Although I have only briefly assumed my duties at the Library, I can assure you that this important contract between the Library and LaBarge Electronics has been a foremost priority for several reasons. As the second American manufacturer of cassette players used by 775,000 readers in the Library's talking book program, you are enabling us to meet current and future NLS machine needs. And the best part of this achievement is that this is an American company working in a contractual partnership with the Library of Congress. From a technology perspective I know this has been a difficult achievement, driven by a goal of 'total quality.'

"Today's ribbon-cutting ceremony represents the fruition of many years of effort by LaBarge Electronics and the Library to produce a perfect product," Mr. Fulmore concluded.

Also representing the Library of Congress were Katherine Phillips, contracts officer, Contracts and Logistics Services Division; Brad Kormann, chief of the NLS Materials Development Division; Henry B. Paris, former chief (retired) of the NLS Materials Development Division; John Cookson, head of the NLS Engineering Section; and Robert Fistick, head of the NLS Publications and Media Section, who was NLS coordinator for the event.

10,000th Braille Book Published

This spring *Brother Eagle, Sister Sky: A Message from Chief Seattle* will become the 10,000th numbered braille book to be published by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

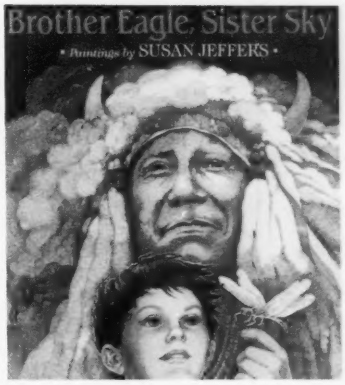
BR 10000 represents a significant step in NLS's continuing work toward providing blind and physically handicapped readers a wide-ranging collection of recreational reading materials in braille. Books in the braille collection are selected to provide readers access to the same type of information available to the general public through public libraries.

The print/braille format being used for *Brother Eagle, Sister Sky* combines braille overlays with print text and is a popular part of the NLS children's collection. Using print/braille, blind parents and grandparents can read to sighted children, and blind children can share books with sighted friends and family members.

The book is drawn from a powerful speech attributed to Chief Seattle, leader of the Suquamish and Duwamish tribes of the Pacific Northwest in the 1850s. During a treaty signing with the U.S. government, Chief Seattle is said to have beseeched new Americans to love and respect the land as the Native Americans had and warned of consequences of abuse.

Although considered a children's book, *Brother Eagle, Sister Sky* has appeal for readers of all ages for its environmental message. The book was illustrated by Susan Jeffers of Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. The milestone braille book is particularly appropriate because of the continuing emphasis on the provision of library service to blind and physically handicapped Native Americans.

Braille has been an essential part of the NLS program since the inception of the Library of Congress project, Books for the Adult Blind, in 1931. That first year, 157 books were selected to be embossed in raised type



(braille or Moon type). The first book ordered was *George Washington* by Woodrow Wilson, selected in 1932 in honor of the bicentennial anniversary of Washington's birth.

During the past year, braille-lending libraries throughout the country circulated nearly 650,000 braille books and magazines to a braille readership of more than 28,000 blind persons. Five firms are under contract to produce braille books and magazines for NLS: Associated Services for the Blind in Philadelphia; American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky.; Braille International Inc. in Stuart, Fla.; Clovernook Center Opportunities for the Blind in Cincinnati; and National Braille Press in Boston.

The 10,000 books in the BR collection are only a part of the worldwide collection of braille available to readers. By accessing the NLS *Union Catalog*, readers can learn about more than 62,000 books in press braille or handcopied braille, braille music scores, foreign-language braille books, braille books produced by network libraries and other agencies, and books available through international interlibrary loan from other countries. Increased access to the *Union Catalog* through the Internet and the upcoming CD-ROM catalog widens the scope of materials circulated to readers.

New Wave:

Tofflers Explain Their Theory of Economic Evolution

Future Shock author Alvin Toffler and his wife, Heidi Toffler, explained the "wave" theory to about 200 government librarians at a conference March 22 at the Library.

The futurist authors coined "wave" to refer to technological advances man has made over the ages.

Speaking at the annual forum of LC's Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), Ms. Toffler described man as a beast of burden working the fields during the first-wave agrarian age, a cog in the wheel as he operated machinery during the second-wave industrial age, and a "neuron" in a third-wave information age in which linked computer databases are like a neural network.

The information age requires an increased specialization of knowledge, according to the Tofflers. "We are seeing changes in how knowledge is used and organized, and that is, of course, what libraries are all about," Mr. Toffler told about 250 librarians, information resource and records managers, archivists, and computer and telecommunications experts.

FLICC is an interagency committee of the Library of Congress established in 1965 as the Federal Library Committee to provide leadership in addressing policy issues that affect the flow of information to government employees and the public. FLICC arranges forums on federal information policy, which in the past decade have become an annual status report on information access and dissemination policies.

According to Mr. Toffler, computer networks make greater cross referencing necessary. With linked databases at their fingertips, researchers and scholars can fine-tune their search parameters, he said. "Deeper and deeper specialization becomes possible [because there are] more and more unfamiliar or novel juxtapositions of information."

Meanwhile, mass production of goods and materials is in decline as

Erica Wissolik

Alvin Toffler

customization takes its place, said Mr. Toffler, who used the word "demassification" to describe the change.

According to Mr. Toffler, the industrial age began about 300 years ago in Western Europe, when an urban industrial civilization arose based on "mass production, mass consumption, mass media, mass education, mass entertainment, mass recreation and frequently the weapons of mass destruction."

Mr. Toffler dated the information age to 1956, the first year there were more white-collar workers than blue-collar laborers in the United States. Instead of producing more material faster, "the future form of production is continual individualization of the output," Mr. Toffler said. As examples, he cited niche marketing of mail-order catalogs according to ZIP code and buyer profile and the increase in the number of television channels and specialty shows.

Because the central factor in the information age is knowledge, the key is to have "the right knowledge in the right head at the right time and in the right place," Mr. Toffler said.

He drew a distinction between economies of the first and second waves and the third wave. The first and second waves used a zero-sum economic model, he said.

"If you own land and grow a crop on it, I cannot grow a crop on that land at the same time. It's [either] your rice paddy or it's my rice paddy. . . . If you operate that assembly line, [then] I cannot. What about information and knowledge? You have the information, [but] I can have the same information. We can both use it," Mr. Toffler said. "That means we go from a zero-sum to a nonzero-sum set of concepts about economics."

The economic shift is "the biggest thing we've seen in 300 years," according to Mr. Toffler, who added it would result in a "truly revolutionary change in human experience."

The Tofflers drew at least one of their wave theories from personal experience. From 1950 to 1954, they worked in factories in the Midwest. Mr. Toffler was a machine repairman, while Ms. Toffler worked at an Ohio aluminum foundry. He went on to write *Future Shock* (Random House, 1970), and they recently cowrote *Creating a New Civilization: The Politics of the Third Wave* (Turner Publishing, 1995).

Mr. Toffler concluded by urging government librarians to form a "conscious constituency" with others who see the third wave "not just as a technological change [but as something that can] lift whole populations out of misery."

—*Yvonne French*

Rep. Ehlers Describes 'Revolution Squared'

Computer information retrieval is a "revolution squared," Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.) told a group of librarians recently.

Rep. Ehlers spoke March 22 at the annual forum of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

He told the government librarians about his daughter's recent library science degree and how the House got "wired" for on-line capability.

Rep. Ehlers described the work of his daughter, Marla, who graduated last year with a master's degree in library science from the University of Pittsburgh. In school, she spent 20 to 30 hours a week on-line doing research, writing, submitting homework and communicating with professors. When she started work at a library in Grand Rapids, Mich., it came as a shock that on-line communication was not as widely used in the real world, Rep. Ehlers said.

Even some members of the House are opposed to going on-line, according to Rep. Ehlers.

Rep. Vernon Ehlers

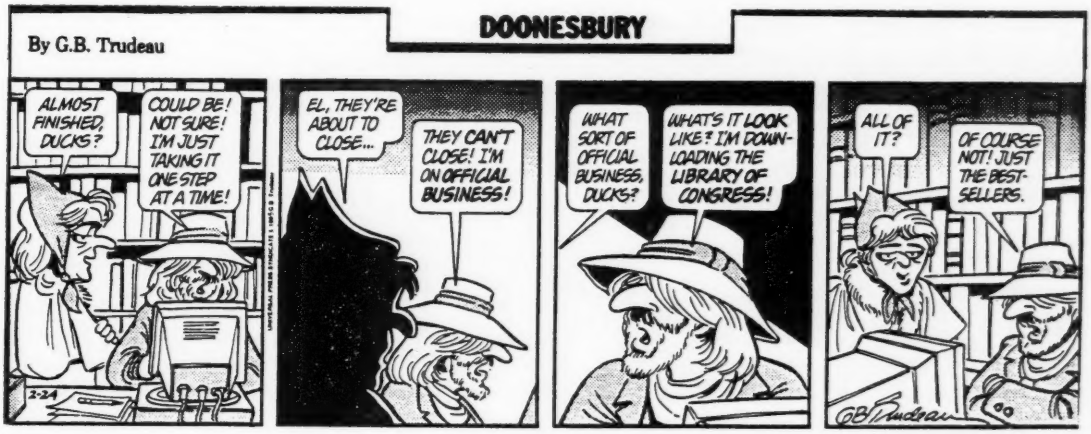
"I get e-mail from people's constituents who say, 'My representative isn't on-line yet, and I wondered if you could give him a message,'" Rep. Ehlers said.

Rep. Ehlers helped lay the groundwork for the new THOMAS system administered by the Library to provide information about bills and the full text of the *Congressional Record* for the 103rd and 104th Congresses, committee and House e-mail addresses and links to the House, Senate, C-SPAN and Library of Congress gophers (Worldwide Web address: **http:/www.loc.gov**; or telnet to **thomas.loc.gov** and login as **thomas**).

"We are working to improve the amount and presentation of information to the public," Rep. Ehlers said.

Last year, 15 members of the House were on-line through commercial services, according to Rep. Ehlers. Now 100 members are on-line through a House server, and Rep. Ehlers promised that 300 offices, including committees, would be wired by July 1.

—Yvonne French


DOONESBURY
By G.B. Trudeau
ALMOST FINISHED, DUCKS?
COULD BE! NOT SURE! I'M JUST TAKING IT ONE STEP AT A TIME!
EL, THEY'RE ABOUT TO CLOSE...
THEY CAN'T CLOSE! I'M ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS!
WHAT SORT OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS, DUCKS?
WHAT'S IT LOOK LIKE? I'M DOWN-LOADING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS!
ALL OF IT?
OF COURSE NOT! JUST THE BEST-SELLERS.
3-24
GBTrudeau

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History of a Book:

Madison Council Told of First Book Printed in America

Following is a speech delivered by James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, during a preliminary meeting of the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory body.

The Bay Psalm Book is not really *The Bay Psalm Book*. Its actual title is *The Whole Book of Psalms Faithfully Translated into English Metre.*

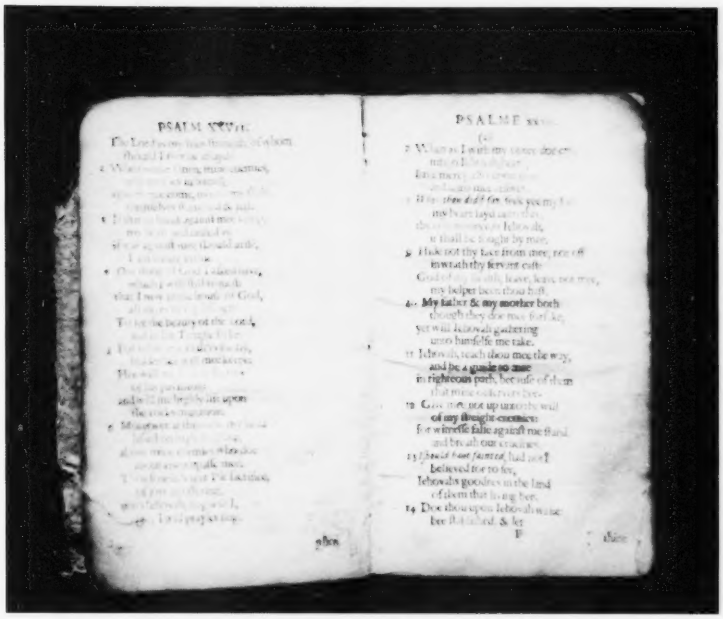
Because later generations, long after the Puritans ceased to exist, did not want to say that long title, they nicknamed it *The Bay Psalm Book,* because the 1640 publication was printed in Massachusetts, the Bay State. It is the first book printed in what is now the United States. As with many things, the reasons that this unprepossessing-looking book came into existence at all vary from the almost cosmic to what may seem trivial to some people today.

Before the advent of Protestantism, all singing during a church service was performed by the choir. Protestantism as a form of religious expression ushered in an age in which the congregation was expected to sing. This form of religious ritual is taken for granted by almost all denominations today, but at that time it was one of the things that Protestants thought made them different, and they believed that the practice was essential for their spiritual well-being. A matter of life or death, really.

So *The Bay Psalm Book* contained psalms meant to be sung during a religious service and that is the reason the Puritans chose to print it first. It was sacred to them.

Of course, they could have brought over on their trip from Europe some of the English psalm books that were easily procurable. That they didn't goes directly to the heart of the matter. For the Puritans,

The Bay Psalm Book



The book open to Psalm 27

all the other Protestant sects had psalm books that paraphrased some of the psalms in the Old Testament, which the Puritans thought changed their meanings and their spiritual purposes and effects.

So, that's why the Puritans went through the trouble of translating the psalms and printing a book with the title *The Whole Book of Psalms Faithfully Translated into English Metre*. The emphasis was on "faithfully." To them, it was nothing less than redemption and salvation. It was one of the reasons why they struggled over treacherous waters for three months living with pigs, cows, and chickens, and why they were able to endure watching many of their brethren die.

Of course, *The Bay Psalm Book* is rare and valuable, worth millions of dollars, because many individuals and institutions would love to have one. It is among the most prized artifacts of our national culture, and the Library's copy is one of the central linchpins of the Library's Americana collections, which have no peer, ranging from books printed in the Confederacy to children's books. And the Library's early American book collection is the strongest in the country, which is as it should be at the national library.

As a nation, we are always peering into our early roots in legal briefs, historical studies and exhibits, asking: What did those people mean? What did they mean when they said "free"? What did they mean when they said "equal"? What did they mean when they said "justice"? And part of the answers are in those early books, such as *The Bay Psalm Book* or the Declaration of Independence or Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*.

But there is something else that is fascinating about *The Bay Psalm Book*. That is, how it got to the Library of Congress.

It was, of course, used by some unknown Puritan in a very rudely constructed church in Massachusetts in the mid-17th century and was a revered part of his personal property. More important than his bed. More important than his table.

It was later owned by Thomas Prince. As a young student at Harvard at about 1700, Prince wondered what his father's life was like during the early years in Massachusetts, and so he started collecting books and manuscripts, such as the Library's copy of *The Bay Psalm Book*. These books were not considered valuable or treasures then; no one but Prince was much interested. Prince's interest was personal, but without that interest we would know next to nothing, for example, about Plymouth Plantation, for the records would have been lost.

About mid-18th century, sensing that death was near, Prince gave his books to what was his most cherished institution, his church—Old South Church—so that his father and his generation might be remembered. And then the Library's copy of *The Bay Psalm Book* and Prince's other books were moved to a room near the steeple of the church.

The Bay Psalm Book remained there when the British occupied the church during the American Revolution and British soldiers took down other books next to it to use as kindling during a bitterly cold winter. It sat on its shelf when John Adams died just a short distance away on the Fourth of July in 1826, the same day that Thomas Jefferson died. It was there when the boys of Boston streamed through the streets outside the church on their way south to fight the Civil War. And it watched some of them come back.

But later in the 19th century the church fell on hard times and began to look around for assets to sell. The congregation discovered that *The Bay Psalm Book*, which had been in its room near the steeple for more than a century, was valuable. So they put *The Bay Psalm Book* up for auction in New York.

Alfred White of New York attended

that auction. He was a highly educated and civic-minded man, and he and his partners, through city planning, are largely responsible for the New York skyline and how Manhattan looks today. He is also partially responsible for the New York City subway line, so some may consider him not a perfect man. But he loved books, was wealthy and jumped at the opportunity to buy *The Bay Psalm Book*.

When Mr. White died, he passed along his wealth, his interest in history and his copy of *The Bay Psalm Book* to his daughter, Annie Jean White, about whom little is known except that on Dec. 9, 1911, she married Adrian Van Sinderen and that she was later to donate her copy of the first book printed in America to the Library of Congress.

It is easy to imagine what kind of lives they led as they raised their three children—Adrian, Katherine and Jean—in Washington, Conn., by reading between the lines in the impersonal entries in *Who's Who:*

Wealthy (J.P. Morgan Co.); when he wasn't on the commuter train between New York and Connecticut he enjoyed horseback riding (director, National Horse Show of America); involved in the arts (president, Brooklyn Academy of Music); concerned about politics (chairman, Citizens for Eisenhower); a book collector (Grolier Club); social (Yale Club) compassionate (director of both the Red Cross and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

After retirement, Adrian and Annie Jean White traveled, as one can tell by the books he wrote near the end of his life: *From Canal to the Horn, The Lure of the Middle East, Africa: Land of Many Lands, A Voyage Through the Argave Seas.* And they must have reminisced as he wrote the autobiographical *Our Home in the Countryside.*

Soon after her husband's death, Annie Jean White made a decision. Her copy of *The Bay Psalm Book,* the last one in private hands, would be given to the country and the Library of Congress. In 1967 she and her family traveled by train to Washington, perhaps holding her father's copy of *The Bay Psalm Book* on her lap during the trip.

There was a small ceremony with the Librarian of Congress and the representative to Congress from her district in Connecticut. The book was then placed in the most prominent position on our shelves of American books. After the ceremony, Annie Jean White walked down the street to Union Station to return to Washington, Conn.—never to return to Washington again—but content with the knowledge that what she, her father and her husband had so valued would be safe for all time.

Librarian L. Quincy Mumford turns pages of the book after it was presented to the Library by Annie Jean Van Sinderen (second from right); and her family. Also present was Connecticut Rep. John S. Monagan (third from left).

Documenting Traditional Culture:
A Colorado Field School

by James Hardin

Folklore takes place at the "intersection of artfulness and everyday life," according to folklorist Tim Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd, then an AFC staffer, and two folklorists from the American Folklife Center (AFC) at the Library of Congress found a number of these intersections as they taught an intensive field school in cultural documentation in Colorado, July 10–23, 1994. The Folklife Center will conduct a second school in Colorado Springs this summer on July 9–29.

The Colorado field school came about at the invitation of Mario Montaño, a Colorado College anthropology professor. He suggested the school as a way to provide "community scholars" with basic documentary skills they could apply in their work. The nine participants included a librarian, an art school director, several schoolteachers and graduate students and a professional videographer.

The six faculty members–Stephanie Hall, Timothy Lloyd and David Taylor from the AFC, Mario Montaño from Colorado College, and Miguel Gandert and Carlos Vásquez from the University of New Mexico–used lectures, workshops, discussions, slide presentations, fieldwork exercises and curriculum materials.

The school began with a week on the Colorado College campus, training participants in project planning, interviewing, still photography, research ethics, ethnographic writing, computer applications, archiving and the development of educational products.

After five days of classroom instruction, the school moved to the college's Baca campus in Crestone, Colo., in the San Luis Valley. It was base camp for 3½ days of fieldwork

Stephanie Hall (left) shows field school participant Christe Esquibel how to document folk culture on a PC as Pam Duran looks on. ***Photos by Miguel Gandert***

at several ranches near the town of San Luis.

Mario Montaño had arranged with Corpus Gallegos to bring the field school students to the Corpus Aquina Gallegos Ranch, established by Dario Gallegos in 1852. It is possibly the oldest family agricultural business in continuous operation in Colorado. Each day the students traveled to San Luis in vans and made the Gallegos homestead a central departure point for their activities.

Topics for consideration included studying crops, livestock and water use, but the students also were asked to look at each from a cultural perspective. They thus studied a wide range of associated customs, beliefs and expressions.

Laura Hunt's fieldnotes provide a sense of a day spent investigating issues of water use in the region, as the students trooped about with tape recorders, cameras and notebooks:

"10:25 A.M.: Van arrived at the Gallegos Ranch. Spent an hour watching them prepare the horses for cattle run. Beverly began following Corpus with the audio equipment as we waited.

"11:30 A.M.: Corpus drove Beverly, Laura, Roberto, Stephanie and Miguel to the Diversion Point, where the People's Ditch branches off from the Culebra Creek. On the way he stopped at the point where the People's Ditch was unpaved on one side of the road and paved on the other side. The upper portion of the People's Ditch was unpaved because the winter temperatures would be too harsh on the cement and damage it regularly.

"The Diversion Point was located in the San Luis Common Grazing Grounds, so we passed by many cattle and horses (and many colts and calves). Apparently most of the cattle on the Common Grazing Grounds belong to a few small farmers above, in the high lands. . . .

"12:25 P.M.: We crossed a creek on the way to the irrigation field where Corpus was to change the water. There were cattle grazing on this field, soon to be moved to another field (in a few days)."

Severo Serna maintains a small ranch of his own about a mile from the Gallegos ranch. He is president of the People's Ditch Association; one of his responsibilities is to adjudicate conflicting demands for water in the area. Several field

Corpus Gallegos demonstrates for Christe Esquibel the use of a portable pump to divert water in an irrigation ditch.

Corpus Gallegos (right) instructs Roberto Venegas and Stephanie Hall on how to "change the water."

Timothy Lloyd demonstrates the use of a tape recorder for Marilyn Bañuelos (left) and Christe Esquibel in a Colorado College classroom.

school students wanted to ask him about water rights and found him at a local cafe. Roberto Venegas's fieldnotes recorded the interview:

"Mr. Serna mentioned that he had grown up in Durango, Colo., until age six, when his father decided to move to San Luis because of a lack of work during the Depression. He decided to volunteer for the Army in order to get away from San Luis. He fought in World War II as an antiaircraft gunner. He was stationed in the Philippines as well as New Guinea.

"After returning from the war, Mr. Serna moved to Pueblo to work in the CF&I steel mills. This job only lasted six months . . . so he returned to San Luis.

"Mr. Serna married a Japanese woman whose father owned a ranch in the San Luis Valley. His father-in-law grew cauliflower, cabbage and spinach. We inquired if he had any relation to the Hayashida family farm in Fort Garland. Mr. Serna responded that there was no connection. He only mentioned that his wife was from the Abiqui/Chama area of New Mexico . . . ."

As the students discovered, folklife expressions sometimes emerge spontaneously. The interview reveals facets of Mr. Serna's life that go far beyond the initial desire for information about water. With a few introductory questions, the researchers found themselves in a complex web of personal and family history.

At this point they might have wished to reevaluate their investigation, either to reassert a focus on water use issues or to follow one of several themes introduced by Mr. Serna. Such moments of cultural documentation require patience and flexibility to balance the formalities of human interaction and the requirements of the research plan.

On another occasion, Corpus Gallegos interrupted an interview to tell a joke, recorded by field school student Mario Lozoya (to under-

stand the joke, the listener would have to know that *fajitas* are sometimes made with pork):

"As Corpus Gallegos sat in the rear of his truck, he said he wanted to tell us a joke and we all gathered around him to hear it. He started by saying, 'Well there were three barn animals gathered together: a cow, a chicken and a pig, and they were all talking about life and how hard life was for each of them. The cow complained how bad life was for a cow and said, "Yea, they . . . poke me with a stick all the time when they want me to move." The chicken said, "You think you have it rough! They always shoo me aside and wring my neck and throw my food on the ground." The pig said, "I don't have any complaints. They feed me the food they eat and even put it in the trough for me. And I heard that for Christmas they're going to make *fajitas*."'"

A joke provides a welcome interlude in the daily round of ranching duties for Mr. Gallegos (an artistic performance by a man whose chief occupation is ranching); ironically, it provides a similar break in the documentation efforts of the student folklorists (at the same time it provides material to document).

Back at her job at the Tutt Library of Colorado College, following her field school training, reference librarian Laura Hunt has a new appreciation of how special-collections materials are generated. "Archivists, special-collections librarians and others with ethnographic collections would find it valuable to see the process of fieldwork through from start to finish," she said. "It makes for quality reference work when the librarian or archivist knows how the collection is created and organized."

Beverly Morris is an oral historian of Aleut descent at the Institute of American Indian Art in Sante Fe, N.M., working on a project to document Indian language and aesthetics. She will also be training other Native Americans in oral history techniques.

As she teaches others in her community, she will help give them a voice they did not have in the past, introducing the new technologies of recording machine and computer, even showing them how to get online and how to document and speak for their own traditions.

—*James Hardin is editor of* Folklife Center News, *published by the Library's American Folklife Center.*

Stephanie Hall, Carlos Vásquez, Corpus Gallegos and Mario Lozoya on the vega near the People's Ditch, where floodgates are used to control the flow of water. *Photo by James Hardin*

News from the Center for the Book:
National Reading Promotion Partners Meet at LC

More than 60 reading and literacy promoters met at the Library on March 15 to exchange ideas for using "Shape Your Future–READ!," the Library's 1995–1996 reading promotion theme.

Most of them represented civic or educational organizations that are current Reading Promotion Partners of the Library of Congress.

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole reported that the center's reading promotion network consisted of 121 national organizational partners and 29 affiliated state centers for the book. During the past year, he noted, 14 organizations had left the partnership program due to changes in their priorities. Center for the Book consultant Michael Thompson explained why the change was a healthy one and how the Center for the Book views the obligations of partnership:

"Recognizing the implications of change when it occurs is the only way to preserve the integrity of the organizations concerned and of the concept of a Reading Promotion Partnership. It is also a reminder that partnership means the acceptance of commitments. The Center for the Book has an obligation to come up with usable themes and support materials; the Reading Promotion Partners commit themselves to relating their own activities in the promotion of literacy and reading to the center's themes and to taking other appropriate steps to disseminate this message to their members and to the general public.

"Regarding 'Shape Your Future–READ!,' partners are free to adapt the logo to their own promotional purposes and are encouraged to carry news of the campaign in their newsletters and publications. The essential point is for a partner to communicate a message about the importance of reading."

A 50-page directory of the 121 organizations in the partnership was distributed, along with logo sheets

Among the Reading Promotion Partners who met at the Library were Barbara Mitchell of Delta Sigma Theta sorority . . .

and the "Shape Your Future–READ!" brochure produced by the Center for the Book with support from Pizza Hut Inc. Single copies are available from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200.

The discussion on March 15, moderated by John Cole, was lively and lengthy; information from nine of the partners is summarized below.

American Mensa Ltd. Jean Cooper said she would welcome any reading promotion or organizational material in electronic format for dissemination on CompuServe to the Mensa Forum. The forum "library" contains files on education (which includes subjects such as literacy, reading and scholarships), gifted children, parents of gifted children and other topics. A letter authorizing distribution through CompuServe must accompany any copyrighted material.

Contact Jean Cooper, secretary, 1406 Rialto St., Charlottesville, VA 22901–6348, (804) 982–2743.

Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Michelle Hailey said the Boys and Girls Clubs are launching a new "Reading for the Future" program. The Southland Corp. is funding the distribution of hardware and software along with computer training and 500 books to each club; the entire project will have a heavy emphasis on parental involvement.

Contact Michelle Hailey, assistant director for program service, 1230 W. Peachtree St. N.W., Atlanta, GA 30309, (404) 815–5700; fax (404) 815–5789.

First Book, 4–H Extension Program. Brad Pine, executive director of First Book, and Stephen Mullen, 4–H national program leader at the Department of Agriculture, stressed the importance of programs in which teenagers read to younger children; such efforts often encourage younger children to read and arouse the interest of teenagers in reading. Members of collegiate 4–H clubs increasingly are working closely with 14- to 18-year-old 4–H junior leaders, getting them excited about the importance of reading and persuading them to take the lead in promoting reading among high school students.

Contact Stephen R. Mullen, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 3860 South Building, Washington, DC 20250–0900, (202) 720–5332; fax (202) 720–9366.

Friends of Libraries U.S.A. Sandy Dolnick suggested that partners submit to her for inclusion in the *FOLUSA* newsletter items that would be of interest to its 3,000 recipients around the country.

Contact Sandy Dolnick, executive director, 1700 Walnut St., Suite 715, Philadelphia, PA 19103, (215) 790–1674; fax (215) 545–3821.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Through the Girl Scouts, Sara Salvide reported, the Center for the Book's message about the importance of reading is transmitted to more than 2 million girls and their families. The Girl Scouts encourages reading at every stage in its program, from Daisies through Brownies, to those at the Girl Scout level. Merit badges encouraging reading are awarded, and through reading the program emphasizes understanding of religious and social diversity.

Contact Sara Salvide, deputy national director, 420 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10018, (212) 852–8000.

The Links Inc. Gladys Gary Vaughn suggested that the center furnish the partners with reduced versions of the "Shape Your Future–READ!" campaign poster, suitable for copying and inclusion in newsletters. She informed participants of The Links's involvement in a UNICEF-sponsored program, "School in a Box," to nurture the literacy skills of children in war-torn areas such as Rwanda and Burundi. She also said that The Links is worried that persons with low incomes will not have access to the "information superhighway" now being developed; thus it is monitoring its development closely.

. . . Mary Alice Hedge of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Jean Hurley Simon, NCLIS chairperson; the Center for the Book's Michael Thompson . . .

. . . Cathy Allen of GED Testing Services of the American Council on Education and Jack White, of Reading Is Fundamental.

Contact Gladys Gary Vaughn, national director, services to youth, 7921 Cypress Lane, Cabin John, MD 20818–1001, (301) 229–5176.

National Association of Broadcasters. Don LeBrecht offered the following advice to partners about "how to get your public service message on the air": target stations carefully; obtain the name of the person who schedules public service announcements; call Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday morning, never after 3 p.m. or just before a holiday weekend; identify yourself and your organization clearly, specifying your not-for-profit status, your purpose, the length and number of spots and if space is available for a local tag; ask for no more than two minutes on the air; never ask "when will these run?" or "how many spots will you schedule?"; no matter what happens, send a thank you note; if you don't succeed, wait a few weeks and try again.

New Jersey Connection. The coalition was instrumental in Gannett Outdoors's recent decision to erect

(Cont. on p. 211)

News from the Hispanic Division

LC Signs Agreement With National Library of Spain

The Librarian of Congress and Carlos Ortega Bayón, director of the Biblioteca Nacional of Spain, on March 15 signed an agreement to exchange LC MARC records for the Biblioteca Nacional records bearing International Standard Bibliographic Description information.

The agreement was worked out with LC's Network Development Office, the Exchange and Gift Division and the Cataloging Distribution Service. The Librarian hosted a luncheon for Mr. Ortega Bayón; Carmen Caro, international relations officer of the Biblioteca Nacional; Ambassador Jaime de Ojeda; and Alvaro Sebastián de Erice, minister of culture of the Spanish Embassy.

The Spanish national librarian was shown treasures from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and received briefings in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Cataloging Distribution Service, Paper Conservation Section, and Hispanic, Music, Manuscript and Exchange and Gift divisions.

Mr. Ortega Bayón, who is also a poet, was especially interested in the Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, W.H. Auden and Archibald MacLeish manuscripts he was shown.

Dr. Billington (left) discusses the agreement with Carlos Ortega Bayón, director of the National Library of Spain, and Carmen Caro, its international relations officer. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Scholars Discuss Legacy Of Peruvian Socialist

Seminal Peruvian philosopher, writer, journalist and founder of the Peruvian Socialist Party, José Carlos Mariátegui (1894–1994), was "one of the most thoughtful and incisive political analysts of his era," according to Ambassador Ricardo V. Luna.

Mr. Luna delivered his comments during a symposium sponsored by the Embassy of Peru and the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress. The panel of scholars celebrated the 100th birthday of Mariátegui on Dec. 16, 1994. Panelists José Miguel Oviedo, professor of literature at the University of Pennsylvania; Eugenio Chang Rodriguez, professor of Latin American Studies at Queens College; and Harry Vanden, director of Caribbean and Latin American studies at the University of South Florida, discussed Mariátegui's political and literary legacy.

Ambassador Luna introduced the panel and Georgette Dorn, chief of

Ambassador Ricardo V. Luna, Georgette Dorn, José Miguel Oviedo, Eugenio Chang Rodriguez and Harry Vanden were on the panel to discuss the legacy of José Carlos Mariátegui.

the Hispanic Division, offered commentaries and moderated the lively discussion that followed. Scholars from as far as New York City, Princeton, N.J., and Charlottesville, Va., attended.

LC Hosts Presentation Of *Anuario Hispano*

The newly refurbished Northwest Curtain of the Great Hall provided the setting on Feb. 23, when Dr. Billington and Rep. Esteban Torres (D-Calif.) hosted the presentation of the ninth edition of *Anuario Hispano/ Hispanic Yearbook*. The *Yearbook* includes information of interest to Hispanics throughout the United States.

The Librarian welcomed the audience of more than 400, which included Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), Resident Commissioner Carlos Romero-Barceló (New Progressive Party of Puerto Rico), congressional staffers, members of the diplomatic corps, academics, students, congressional staffers and Hispanic community representatives.

Rep. Torres congratulated *Anuario* Editor Angela Zavala, for producing the enlarged ninth edition, which "reflects the growth, diversity and importance of the Hispanic community."

Energy Department Assistant Secretary Thomas Grumbly, whose agency produced a directory of scholarships targeted to minorities (on diskette and enclosed in the 1995 *Anuario*), said that "listing more than 800 scholarships for minorities in a database offers added opportunities in this rapidly changing age of automation."

Al Quintana (left) of AT&T, Angela Zavala, who compiled the *Hispanic Yearbook*, and Sen. Thad Cochran

Hispanic Division Chief Georgette Dorn introduced Al Quintana, public relations director for the Hispanic market for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who announced that "AT&T will sponsor not one, but two Hispanic Fellowships in 1995."

He then introduced the Library's 1994 AT&T Fellow Carmen Enciso, who during her fellowship in the Hispanic Division—extended into 1995—compiled a directory of *Hispanic Members of Congress 1820–1995* (now in press).

Dr. Dorn then introduced Ms. Zavala, a successful Washington businesswoman who described her research in the Library's rich collections in compiling the *Anuario*. The new edition will be distributed free to libraries, colleges, universities, embassies and community organizations.

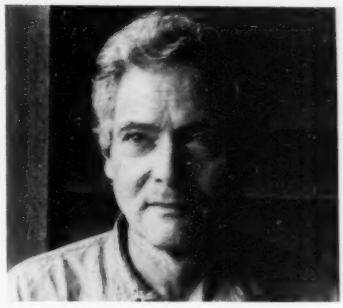
The celebration ended with a reception featuring a hands-on demonstration of the *Anuario Hispano/Hispanic Yearbook* minority scholarship database diskette, courtesy of the Energy Department.

Daniel Mulhollan (from left), Angela Zavala, Rep. Esteban Torres, Chini Granillo-Ocampo (the wife of the Argentine ambassador), Hiram Davis and Georgette Dorn at the Hispanic Yearbook reception

Also attending the Reading Promotion Partners conference were Cathy Whittaker, president of the Washington Chapter of the Women's National Book Association, and Keven LaFollette of the National Book Foundation.

W.S. Merwin on TV

W.S. Merwin, who received the first $100,000 Tanning Prize for poetry at the Library last September (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Oct. 17), is scheduled to appear May 14 on "CBS Sunday Morning," which begins at 9 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. Footage of the Library was shot during the ceremony for Mr. Merwin.



W.S. Merwin

Partners *(Cont. from p. 208)*

20 "Shape Your Future–READ!" billboards on the state's highways, each decorated with artwork submitted by New Jersey schoolchildren. A second accomplishment was persuading McDonald's restaurants throughout the state to use tray liners that publicize the New Jersey Connection.

Contact Ann Helmstetter, executive director, 360 Union St., Hackensack, NJ 07601, (201) 646-8035, fax (201) 646-7827.

Weekly Reader Corp. Cathy Gourley described how *Read* magazine has popularized its annual Center for the Book-sponsored essay contest for young people. By calling the contest "Letters About Literature" and personalizing it by asking students to write the author of a favorite book, explaining how the book had affected the student's life, participation has grown to more than 10,000 annual entries.

Contact Cathy Gourley, associate editor for secondary periodicals, 245 Long Hill Road, P.O. Box 2791, Middletown, CT 06457-9291.

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